REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8574—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line,
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

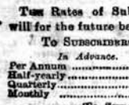
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



Cargo every week.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and

The S. S. GOA, 1,975 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. J. Avery, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Madras	18
,, Cochin	5	,, Mangalore	19
,, Calicut	6	,, Cocanada	20
,, Tellicherry	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Mangalore	8	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Cocanada	9	,, Gopalpore	22
,, Vizagapatam	10	,, False Point	23
,, Bimlipatam	11	Arrives CALCUTTA	25
,, Gopalpore	12		
,, False Point	13		
Arrives CALCUTTA	15		

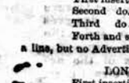
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



Intercharging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

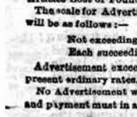
The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSSORAH	21
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Mahomerah	21
,, Gwader	7	,, Bahrein	22
,, Jask	10	,, Bushire	23
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Baharein	24
,, Linga	12	,, Lingah	27
,, Bushire	15	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Fao	17	,, Muscat	31
,, Mahomerah	17	,, Kurrachee	6 Sept.
Arrives BUSSORAH	18	Arrives BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	35	24	5
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	36	14-10

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

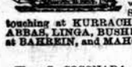
* The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next., for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

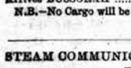
For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August)



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage.

She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N.			
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N.	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
		3763	600	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

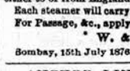
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, (2,621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 24th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
,, CHILDWALL HALL, ,, 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 11th October.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 28 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	.....	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	1730	676	.....	7th Oct.	18th N. V.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... * Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plateware, and one Sewing Machine, &c., at P. and O. Company's Building, Managon

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, all the furniture, glass, crockery, &c., of Mr. G. Cox and other's (proceeded to Europe) comprising, circular, sofa, and dining tables, chairs, pier tables, chiffoniers, teapoys, bookstands, chests of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, toilet glasses, a firstrate sewing machine, ca ved 4 posts bedstead, camp cots, lamps, cooking and dispense articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues will not be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade consisting of Medicines, Drugs, Photographic Chemicals in Shaik Memon street with the Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st August, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Shaik Memon street the whole of the stock in trade of Nurrotumdass Ambydass, closing his business, comprising medicines and drugs of various sorts, measure glasses, mortar and pestal, photographic chemicals, shop furniture, &c.

The same is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by the Public Auction at the Teak Bunder.

About 200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares.

To small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Fore mirrowares, a mahogany pianoforte by Collard and Collard, &c, at the Bungalow No. 100 in the compound of the Freemason's Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

On SATURDAY, the 5th August, sale commencing at 1 P M, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence in the compound of the Freemason's Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, the handsome household furniture, &c., of Sorabjee Nanabhoy, Esq.

Full particulars will be given her after and the above is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A strong riding Pegu poney.
A few barrels fresh Belfast hams in canvas.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 1st August 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Glass Chandeliers with Drops, Glass Brackets Wall-shades which can be used both by Gas and Candles, Time-Pieces of New Design, Nice Casks of Glassware, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following:

An invoice of 3, 4, 5, and 6 light-glass chandeliers with drops, glass brackets wall shades, drawing-room fountain, time-pieces of new design, palanquin time-pieces with and without alarm, &c.

2 casks of kerosine and gas spare globs.

1 case of Sweet Scent and Toilet Drops of 3, 3½, 4 and 5 inches and also spare globs of different sizes commencing from No. 1 to No. 6.

1 case of toys of various sorts consisting of omnibus, shigram, buggy, guns, swords, diano, wax dolls, rabit, dogs, earthen gilted toys, railways, dressed dolls, charms, and other varieties.

A few lots of household furniture belonging to a gentleman changing his residence, the same consisting of blackwood diningtable and chairs, drawing-room table and chairs, teapoys with marble slabs, washing table, screen, partition, a large size blackwood bedstead, bathing tub, easy chairs, commodes, dispense tables, pictures, &c., &c.

By order of Messrs. Ardaseer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Moore and Co., of their make.

Per ship "Marlborough."

9 casks of glassware.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH, WILLIAM BARRINGTON TRISTRAM, EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, ROBERT LESLIE CRAWFORD and ROBERT BAUMBACH, carrying business under the Style and Firm of REMINGTON and COMPANY is THIS DAY DISSOLVED, and a new Partnership has been formed by JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH, WILLIAM BARRINGTON TRISTRAM, EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, and ROBERT BAUMBACH, who will take over the liabilities of the late Firm and carry on the business as before under the same Style of REMINGTON and COMPANY.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1876.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.

Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.

The Fitting, Smith's, and Boilermaker's' shops have receive extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First Class Workmanship and despatch.

Estimates given on application.

All communications to be addressed

RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

COGNAC.

THE Undersigned have on hand a SMALL PARCEL of "EXTREMELY FINE OLD COGNAC," bottled and shipped in 1867. Price per dozen, Rs. 45 NET.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.

CAPITAL.—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and at up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussill, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE: 4, HORNBY ROW.

THE Positive Life Assurance Company.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

Directors:
S. Cochrane, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
F. J. Marsden, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.
J. H. Meugens, Esq.
(Messrs. W. Moran & Co.), Calcutta.

Bankers:
Agra Bank (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland.
Medical Referee:
Sidney Smith, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

Trustee of the Bombay Life Fund:
W. Loudon, Esq.,
Official Trustee, Bombay.

Alfred L. Gillam,
Agent.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over)..... £250,000
20 per cent of which has been devoted to the purchase of Consols .....(£50,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of
THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q. C., M. P.,
And M. H. Chaytor, Esq.,
being
A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
permanently invested as
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
independently of
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS
of the Company,
which are also
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES,
at the different Branches,
added to which,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" marketable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office, in the most exact sense it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit, three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company, at all times, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all continuancies, the Assured in "the Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying off arrears of premium, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a STABLE for two Horses and a Gharry in the neighbourhood of the High Court. Address "R.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BOOK KEEPER.—WANTED by an EUROPEAN of 15 years' experience, a situation as above. First-class Testimonials. Address OMEGA, Office of this Paper.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied Bungalow at Breach Candy from 1st Aug., inst. Rent Rs. 150 Apply to Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Family House, Kalbadevie.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st August to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 12
Do. Double do. for Club use ,,	4 0

BATS.

All Cane .....each	12 0
Treble do. ..... ,,	10 12
Double do. ..... ,,	10 0
Single do. ..... ,,	9 0
Double Whalebone..... ,,	10 8
Single Do. ..... ,,	9 8
Match, best selected.....Rs. 5 8 and ,,	7 0
Presentation with silver plate ..... ,,	16 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 12
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 12

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin.....	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin.....	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules.....	6 8
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	7 8
Do. Plain Ash.....	5 12
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with plainted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen.....	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition.....	0 14

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases .....Rs. 72-0 to	95 0
Lawn Tennis Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings.....each	8 8

RACKET KIT.
By Jefferies and Malins.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality.....	12 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 10
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	4 0
Fives Balls .....per dozen	3 8
Racket Shoes, best quality.....	10 0
Do. Presses .....Rs. 6 8 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases from Rs. 35 0 to	90 0
Badminton Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings..... .....each	7 8
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3 0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 6 to	5 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel.....	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets.....	12 0
Single Sticks .....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin .....per set of 4	10 0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 12
Do. do. No. 5	7 8
Do. do. No. 6	8 8

Extra India Rubber Balls always in stock. No. 4, Rs. 2; No. 5, Rs. 2-8; No. 6 .... 3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.....per lb.	1 0
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1 2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.

CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not contain ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, whose names alone their pharmaceutical denominations; so that all may know the exact nature and property of the prescriptions.

The following list contains some of the principal preparations, which, as well as all the others kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive their supplies from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED BY GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

(AGENTS:—
Battigate & Co., Calcutta.
Cornfield & Co., do.
Barrie & Co., Madras.
Treacher & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of E. VAUGHAN JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 31st JULY 1876.

No Home telegrams of to-day's date have come in up to the time of writing, and we are therefore unable to add anything to the telegraphic news published in our issue of this morning.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 29th instant compares with the position on the 22nd instant as follows :—

Government Balance	at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	4,20,365
Do. do.	Branches	Dec. ,,	31,693
Deposits		,, ,,	20,74,884
Government Securities		,, ,,	97,320
Loans		Dec. ,,	4,06,200
Bills Discounted		,, ,,	7,11,868
Cash with Correspondents		,, ,,	1,74,384
Cash and Currency Notes		,, ,,	4,63,425

These alterations do not affect the position of the Bank materially and certainly not to an extent likely to have any influence with the open market, where the rate of discount on loans secured by Government Paper does not exceed 4 per cent at the outside with the probability of 3 per cent being accepted during the current week.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Private information continues as usual, a day ahead of Reuter respecting the price of Silver, the quotation on Saturday being 50½d. instead of 51d. per oz., and owing to this we have to record a further decline in rates for bills on London of ⅛d. per rupee. Notwithstanding the fall, however, there is less of a panic feeling apparent than on Saturday, and the Banks are more willing drawers and less anxious buyers, especially for forward delivery. At 50½d. for Silver the rupee lays down at about 1s. 7 5-16d., so that we are now discounting a drop to 49¾, and however probable this may be, there was sufficient of a warning in the last rapid rise to make operators chary of following a falling market beyond a certain point. The biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday introduces a steady influence, inasmuch as there will be an indisposition to enter into large transactions pending news of the result. In the existing state of things, however, the allotments are more likely to be made under than over ruling rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		...1s. 7d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7⅛d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	...1s. 7⅛d. }	nl. ,,
Documents	3 ,,	...1s. 7⅛d. }	

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual business and quotations are the same—viz. ¼ premium for demand and 5/8 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with fewer buyers, but there are very few sellers and rates remain unchanged. Fours, Rs. 102½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ ; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 105¾.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but steady. Spinning and Weaving Shares are firm and in some cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher. Bank of Bombays are a trifle easier and business has been done at 43¾ per cent. premium, a decline of ¼ per cent. Land and Press shares are unchanged.

COTTON, so far as Export business is concerned, is almost a blank. Some small purchases were made on Saturday, but they were quite of an outside character, and to-day the stronger news from Liverpool in Saturday's telegrams and the continued fall in Exchange renders sellers very firm at former prices. The receipts for the three days are only 652 bales.

FREIGHTS are very dull with next to nothing doing. By ready steamers business is reported to have been done at £2-2-6, but the amount of cargo offering is very small. By sail the nominal quotation is £2 to £2-2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. The fall in Exchange is of course against importers while the demand from up-country continues small.

COALS are slightly firmer and sellers now hold for an advance of annas 8 per ton.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT [of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 29th July as compared with the statement issued on the 22nd July :—

LIABILITIES.	22nd July. Rs.	29th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	86,46,554	90,66,909
Do. do. do. at Branches	28 65,610	28,34,517
Other Deposits	1,61,0 ,534	1,40,38,659
Post Bills	62,782	62,319
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,01,166	3,17,648
	4,00,84,646	3,83,15,053
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	67,20,191	66,55,831
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,78,297	13,61,105
Loans on Security of do. do.	13,31,853	14,25,653
Current Accounts, overdrawn	76	468
Bills Discounted	1,27,35,834	1,20,24,466
Stamps	4,242	4,143
Dead Stock Rs. 3,16,425		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,50,000		
	3,61,425	3,61,425
Bullion	8,25,662	6 51,781
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,62,94,106	1,58,3 ,681
Cash and Currency Notes	4,00,84,646	3,83,15,053

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE TIBER, 923 tons, Captain E. White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (July 27th), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

THE SHIP FORTUNE, 1,036 tons, Captain S. Taylor, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Liverpool (April 20th), with a cargo of 1,305 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the P. and O. Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Kurrachee (July 28th), with a general cargo and Mr. A. Vent, and fifty-three deck passengers.

THE SHIP WATERLOO, 1,194 tons, Captain T. Grierson arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 27th), with a cargo of 1,586 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Nusserwanjee Mannekje Petit.

MESSRS. R. RUDDATTINO AND CO.'S s.s. BATAVIA, 1,391 tons, Captain L. Crocco, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 300 bales cotton, 5,996¾ cwts linseed, 17,732½ cwts wheat, 2,160 cwts. poppy seed, 23¼ cwts. coffee, 816 cwts. groundnuts, and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
30	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, July 28.
	Fortune	Taylor	Liverpool, Apr 20
31	Tiber	White	Kurrachee, July 27.
	Waterloo	Grierson	Liverpool, Feb 27.

The steamer Batavia, Crocco, to Genoa, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

29 27 Mecca (s) ..... Johnson ..... Bombay, July 6.
Compta ..... Hart ..... Mauritius, July 4.
Daphne ..... Arendrup ..... Liverpool, Apr 22.
Latona ..... Hunt ..... Mauritius, July 2.

July. DEPARTURES.

27 Woodburn ....
Silbet ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

29 Palmyra .... Cape Town.
Nepaul (s) ..... Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURE.

29 Canaru(s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—2 packages hardware, 4 bales twine and 22 bundles buckets, Abdool Hoosen Heptoola and Co; 430 bundles hoop iron, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Macedonia s—1 cask hand saws, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Trentham Hall s—2 case hardware, Owen and Okel.
Palm s—21 packages earthenware, 5 packages glass ware and 1 case lamps fitting, E P Mahomed.
Strathleven s—200 barrels alum, Toolseedass Lukmjee ; 105 packages soap, Jardine Skinner and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—50 rolls copper sheets, Dhunjee Cassedass ; 21 cases hock, 74 cases claret and 18 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cathay s—8 cases cognac and 4 cases curracoo, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sir John Lawrence—15 cases champagne, Angelo Bons and Co.

FROM GENOAL

Batavia s—50 cases brandy, Bombay Co-Operative Society.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—5 bales cotton, 34 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj and Co ; 118 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha.
Strathleven s—30½ cwts myrabollams, Damjee Lowjee ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Joomub Lutiff ; 332 cwts coir yarn, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and Co ; 631 bags wheat, Abdoola Moosa ; 4,00 bags wheat, Mooljee Jewraj ; 800 bags wheat, Hajee Osoman Hajee Joosub ; 15 bales hides, Abdool Hasum ; 25 bales wool and 115 bales hemp, Vulubdass Vundrawandass ; 300 bales cotton, Rolli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 40 bales wool, Arkern Khengar.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Condor—2,500 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—114 bags pepper, Trebjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jane Law—102 bales cotton, Anderson and Co ; 21 bales cotton Jankeedass Foolchund.

FOR HONKONG.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—H. F. Soares & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1927 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1453 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1888 Strathleven (s), Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1776 Malwa (s), Tomlin—Mails, 4th August.

FOR HAVRE.

1182 Magdala, Jones—Polly & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

794 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

674 Conger, Langren—Finlay, Muir & Co.
815 Sieve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1446 Glenlyon, Erskine—Wallace & Co.
798 Norwood, Nattrass—Wallace & Co.
1135 Royal Family, Flower—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

1515 Kashgar (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1159 Feronia, Campbell.

FOR MAURITIUS.

365 Trait D'Union, Herve.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1401 Cora, Coombes—Fordham & Co.
1229 Goa (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
1402 Hamsden, Tod—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1610 Ivanhoe, Herriman—Varjhan & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Robertson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—P. & O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

547 Coconada (s), Morrie—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1192 Asteeana, James—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1365 Albania, Seal—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
315 Akola (s), Williams—B. I. S. N. Co.
960 Clive (s), Frencham—W. Nicol & Co.
790 Florence Treat, S. ort.
1036 Fortune, Taylor—P. & O. Co.
1429 Inspector, Erskine.
734 John Allan, Horne—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1418 Khandalla (s), Weeks—B. I. S. N. Co.
1174 Paterson, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
929 Tiber, White—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1194 Waterloo, Grierson—Nusserwanjee Manuckjee Petty.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
99 Futtay Salem—Nacoda.
162 Oorun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
161 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Foote.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
162 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·695
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·2
Minimum do. do	76·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	449
Fall of Rain	0·18 inches.
Total fall during month	23·57 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	36·55 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 31st.	0·12 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—July 29.

Bayly, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on sick leave, to England.

JULY 30.

Wyndham, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Jones, Qr-Mr, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, to Poona.

HIGH COURT.—1ST AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSE.

72-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hameermull Navulmull and others vs Balloobhoy Chimnalall and another.

LONG CAUSES.

227-76—Janardhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harrishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In Person—Luxumeebai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Sharmo P.
233-76—Crawford and B—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagal—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Moyle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTION.

433-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Aga Mahomed &c. vs Aga Mahomed Jeffer &c—R. H. and Langley—Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

761-73—In person—Kursondass Shamjee vs Bhut Kessowjee Mahdeo.

For settlement of minutes of Decree.

696-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ruttonbai widow and others vs Hussoobhai bin Syedina—Ardaseer Framjee.

LONG CAUSE.

146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dewjee Ramjee vs The Albert Mills, Co—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

133-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank Ld vs Syed Goolam Mohideen.
293-76—Charle, Lynch and Owen—Francis Cook and others vs A C Cook and another.
295-76—In person—Purmanundass Purbhoodass vs Purmanundass Tapidass.
361-76—Mr Smale—Runsordass Burjeevundass vs Wesabai widow.
368-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mistry vs Nowrojee Hormusjee B.

LONG CAUSES.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Mooniraj Maharaj vs Vumulchund Portabhai and others—Craigie, Lynch and O.—Part heard.
565-75—Rimington, H and L—Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Gugrat vs Nowrojee Edulji and others—Prescot and Winter.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Kerson Sojan—In person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulabhoy Cassumbhoy and others—J G Cama.
627-74—In person—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Mera Shaw—In person.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

239-75—Lynch and Tobin—Huriba Tookaram vs Arthur T Crawford.
315-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Poonjabhoy Mayaram and another vs Toolyram Khoobchaldass and another.
333-76—A Framjee—Pestonjee Eduljee Mody vs Eduljee Shapoorjee Mistry.
371-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Anoopchund Mullookchund vs Juga Ludha.

For Investigation under section 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Motiram Guru Kisoondass vs Ragoonathdass Gurudass Jumnadass and others—R. H and Langley.
In person—Doolub Ragowjee vs Keserrai widow and another.
In person—Doolub Ragowjee vs Goswanjee Girdherjee Maharaj.
In person—Doolub Ragowjee vs Nemchund Khemchund and another.

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Hapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571-75—M. Fletcher—Bonerabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
576-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
338-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas
75—Ardaseer Framjee—Joze J de Souza vs Kautry Abba Hajee Jacob—C Smale—(Act V of 1866.)

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug 4 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 2 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Aug 2 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 7 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	No after
Australia	,, 19 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	Pocket.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 4 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee or 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 4	Friday	August 18
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 21
		,,	Sept. 8

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.
Each Newspaper, or four ounces 2 annas.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Turkey through British Post Offices, Alexandria	5 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland	5 0

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Monday ..... August 7
,, ... Sept. 4

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... Aug 19 | Saturday ..... Sept 19

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

EVANS—July 28th, at 2 Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of G. H. P. Evans, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BOURKE—July 24th, at Simla, Frances Mary, the infant daughter of Staff-Surgeon Isidore Bourke, aged 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876.

THE time is approaching for another meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, when one of the first subjects to engage its attention, and certainly not the least important of the measures which will be brought up for consideration, the Bombay Ferries Act, must either pass through the usual stages before it becomes law or be rejected altogether. This Bill would have, perhaps, made more progress than it did at the last meeting of the Council in Bombay, but for the intervention of the press followed by that of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the combined remonstrances of the two succeeding in postponing for a time the further consideration of this extraordinary Bill. The first thing that this Bill proposes to do is to change the meaning of a word in the English language, to make the word "ferry" mean a line of coast, some hundreds of miles in length—a meaning which it would be impossible to give it except in this extraordinary way, and, moreover, a meaning which would never have been sought for it except as in the present instance to give colour to the extension and perpetuation of a monstrous and shameless monopoly. The Public Ferries Act for this Presidency was amended in 1868 when the existing system of steam ferries across the harbour was allowed to become a monopoly, constructed on the ruin of the sailing ferry boats which used to ply across the harbour up to that time. The owners of these sailing boats were kept under severe regulations, and they each paid a certain sum for the privilege, the total of which formed a fund for the making of roads and such like local purposes in the villages whence these boats plied as ferries, thus keeping up regular communication with Bombay and intermediate places. There were six places within Bombay harbour at which boat acts were let out to owners of ferry boats—namely, Nagotna, Dhurumtur, Pe , P , Karranjah and Mandwa, and the total value of these contracts to local funds was from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 16,000 a year ; besides these villages there were outside the harbour limits Thull, Alibagh and Rewadanda on behalf of whose local funds a sum of Rs. 6,000 was annually contributed by the ferry boat contracts. Ever since, however, the establishment of the steam ferries, the owners of these sailing boats have not been allowed to enter into fresh contracts, and the money that these men were in the habit of paying for their contracts has never been paid by or even demanded from the contractor of the steam ferries. The local funds of all the places just mentioned have been deprived of their annual revenue from the ferry boats, and of course, as the value of the ferries remains unaltered, the money that used to go to local funds has been transferred to the pockets of the contractor of the steam ferries. One of the consequences of this needless misappropriation of the funds of these villages has been that at one of them, Alibagh, the Collector was recently obliged to make application to the Government of India for money to make roads in the district—an application that would not have been necessary if the local funds had not been deprived of the annual contribution from the sailing boat ferry contract. The application was refused and the poor villagers must, therefore, go without their roads.

What advantage, then, have the people who live at these places derived from the steam ferries? In these days the impression is general, and is usually justified, that travelling by steam is both a speedy and cheap mode of transit. In the case, however, of the ferries across Bombay harbour the journey is neither speedy nor cheap. The contractor pockets about Rs. 20,000 a year by not having to pay as the owners of the sailing boats did a regular sum to local funds, but there is only one steamer employed where formally there were several boats ; to some of the places above named this steamer never goes ; to others the communication is only once a day, and the return journey has to be made at such awkward times that travellers are detained in Bombay one or two days ; but if the interests of the villagers were properly considered, and even half the former facilities allowed them, there would not be the complaints made which, though not loud, are yet very deeply felt. In addition to the total want of facilities in going from place to place of which this steam ferry monopoly has deprived the people, the fares have been raised 150 to 200 per cent., and places whence a sailing ferry boat formerly plied have been left without any ferry boat at all, Thull, for instance, containing 5,000 inhabitants, together with Nagaum and Kheim which contain many more, forming a continuous village on the coast, are now without any direct means of communication, and the people have to travel either to Alibagh, distant 6 miles, or they must go to Rewas, 10 or 12 miles distant, and pay a toll on the road. But when these patient sons of the soil get to Alibagh they are subjected to the further imposition of having to pay fares by the steamer about 150 per cent. higher than they formally paid, and they find that this one steamer which does the entire ferrying business runs at such inconvenient times that they are landed in Bombay at night, where they have to remain that night, the whole of the next day and night, returning the second day after arrival to Alibagh whence they have to trudge as they can for six miles to their homes. Here is clearly, as the contractor will himself, perhaps, admit, a monopoly of the most useless and purely selfish character, which our Government with its paternal pretensions should be the first to knock on the head and take measures to prevent ever coming into existence again. Instead, however, of doing this the new Ferries Act is to give a false meaning to the word "ferry," to perpetuate the shameless flaying of the poor and perfectly helpless villagers, and, moreover, to extend the existing monopoly to a long line of the coast, north and south of Bombay harbour ; and not only to permit a single contractor to make what regulations he may think proper for the carrying of passengers and fixing their fares, but also to give this lucky individual the monopoly of the carrying trade along the coast. The whole proceeding is extremely barefaced and impudent and should be exposed from the housetops ; and we trust that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will use all the influence it can command to prevent the legalising of this outrageous attempt to ruin the coast trade and to make beggars of hundreds of industrious men in order that the pockets of some lucky contractor may be filled at the expense of others.

Under the most favourable circumstances the annihilation of the sailing ferry boats would have been an infliction of much loss and suffering on a few persons, but if proper regulations had been made for running several steamers across the harbour when those ferries were handed over to a contractor in 1868, and especially if care had been taken that none of the villages to which boats formerly plied should be deprived of the improved mode of transit, the whole of the villages would have benefitted greatly by the change ; but instead we find that the sailing boats which for some eighty six years past and perhaps much longer have daily crossed and recrossed the harbour, giving the people of each place an opportunity of going to Bombay in the morning, transacting their small business, and returning home the evening of the same day, have been prevented by very stringent clauses in the Act from plying as ferries, the villagers have now no direct means of communication, and worse than all, the funds that used to be devoted to some good local purpose have been misappropriated to the pockets of the steam boat proprietors. This system has been going on for some years now without attracting the censures it deserves ; but now that an attempt is to be made to make a monopoly of the carrying trade of an important part of the coast as well as of the passenger traffic the interests of commerce are about to be seriously trifled with, but they cannot be allowed to be sacrificed to comply with the wishes of a hitherto prosperous but unjust monopoly.

We may conclude our remarks by asking how it happens that the steam ferry boats are not overhauled by the officer whose duty it is to see that no boat or vessel leaves the harbour with more than the legally authorised number of passengers. We understand that the ferry boat to Alibagh, which has to pass over a very dangerous part of the coast, is frequently overloaded, carrying a number of passengers greatly in excess of the proper number, or that the little cockle-shell affair, which that ferry boat is, ought to be permitted to carry. The Bombay ferries have indeed become a Bombay scandal which should be wiped out with all speed ; as to extending the thing to the coast, that would indeed be a lasting reproach to the Bombay Government, which we may expect will not under any circumstances be permitted.

THE IMPROVEMENTS LATELY EFFECTED IN THE COLABA COLLECTORATE BY MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. S.

THE importance of Mr. Arthur Crawford's works in the collectorate of Colaba, connected with the water supply to four large towns, deserves from us something more than the passing notice which has been already accorded to it.

Within the short period of eighteen months, Mr. Crawford has done more towards the permanent prosperity of the district under his charge than we can remember to have been effected by any Collector during the whole tenure of his office. He has, indeed, in our opinion achieved a success which entitles him to the thanks of the Government of India, and it is with the view of bringing his exertions more prominently to the notice of Government that we now reintroduce the subject into our columns.

Mr. Crawford has always in this city received credit for his untiring energy, and we must admit that when appointed to the collectorate of Colaba few hopes were entertained by his friends of his there finding a field in which to exercise the talents which have so intimately associated his name with the advancement and welfare of Bombay. But notwithstanding the unfavourable reputation of Colaba, its new Collector was no sooner appointed than he set to work to find out the wants of those under his charge and to suggest means for their alienation. The result has been the production of four water supply projects, which for the economy of their cost and for the thoroughly substantial manner in which they have been or can be carried out, merit the notice of all those interested in not only the domestic comfort of the many thousands of struggling natives under British rule, but in the welfare and comfort of the whole continent of India. None who have lived in this country for any time can have failed to observe that the fundamental condition of existence here is the blessing of a cheap and easily accessible water supply ; nor can there be many in these days who are so sceptical on the subject as not to admit that to unwholesome water may be usually attributed cholera, and the kindred class of maladies which carry off their victims by thousands annually. Golwood, the scene of the recent virulent attack of this scourge, will no doubt be found upon investigation to have been dependent for its water supply upon some foul tank or wells daily impregnated by the surface drainage around them ; and if this is found to be the fact, who can wonder that the ill-fed and ill-clothed beings, should, from the population of the place, easily succumb under such conditions of existence.

A striking example of the benefits attending the use of pure water for *all* domestic purposes is forced upon us by the statistics of our own city. Before the introduction of Vehar water to this island, the deaths by cholera, bowel disorders, and guineaworm, were so great in number as to be scarcely credible in the present day ; and, though we cannot now boast of perfect immunity from these disorders, yet the fact that the public death-rate will favourably compare with that of any European city is in itself satisfactory, and demonstrates beyond doubt that to the existence of a supply of wholesome water amongst us we are indebted for the comparatively infrequent visits of these scourges and for a diminution of the fatal results which formerly attended them.

By Mr. Crawford's projects, we see that it is possible by careful consideration and survey to bring similar benefits to those which we enjoy in this city, within the reach of most other towns. Not only is this possible, physically, but also pecuniarily ; and the latter consideration is the more important one of the two. For it is obvious that to force a water supply, emburdened with excessive taxation, is to inflict a curse rather than a blessing upon those compelled to enjoy its benefits. Having this fact fully in view Mr. Crawford has, by judicious financing, overcame the difficulties which stood in the way of his schemes, and has conferred upon those for whom he has worked a boon which may be considered complete.

The water supplies to which we shall briefly refer seriatim are for the following towns,—Alibag, Pe and Mahad.

MAHAD.

The introd re water into Alibag must be a real its inhabitants ; since, having been h pendent upon two distant wells for their sole water supply, the boon of having a cons e of fresh water at their very doors, m beyond estimation.

Alibag, situated on the shore, is cut off from the mainland in the rear by a tidal creek and having a mean level of only 18 inches above high water springs, it is not therefore very remarkable that no fresh water wells should exist within its limits. Water there is, at a few feet from the surface, but it is of so brackish a character as to be unfit for any purpose beyond that of irrigating cocoanut trees. A town situated like Alibag, upon sandy soil almost saturated with salt water, and having a population of nearly 6,000 persons, entirely dependent for their water supply upon two distant wells, must present as inviting an opportunity for the production of disease and guinea-worm as can well be imagined. The relief therefore which Mr. Crawford's skill and energy has afforded to the inhabitants by the introduction of the Royal Alibag Water Works cannot be overrated.

The Sargarghar Range was first surveyed as likely to afford a source of supply to Alibag, but being found too distant for available funds to cope with, Mr. Crawford confined himself to the improvement of the Veshwie Tank, situated at about a mile and a half from the outskirts of the town. This tank contained an area of about six acres and was supplied by the surface drainage of the land adjoining, which is somewhat high, but being only 4 feet in the deepest part, the storage capacity, after deducting for evaporation, soakage, &c, was found to be utterly inadequate to the demands of a town like Alibag. To utilize this tank it was therefore necessary not only to increase its area but to find a wholesome supply of water to fill it ; and this Mr. Crawford has done as follows.

At a distance of two-thirds of a mile from the tank, a dam 200 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches high has been thrown across a small river, running from the Sargarghar Range. At one end of the dam a sluice (2 feet square) has been constructed, whereby the draw off from the water impounded can be regulated. The dam is built of rubble masonry set in Portland cement, and although only 3 feet 6 inches in height, is sufficient to stop the flow of the river, so that when the sluice is lifted, the water of the river flows down the channel into the lake, and thus serves to keep the lake at its normal level during the dry months of the year, or to entirely replenish it if needful.

Under ordinary circumstances the river is dry from the 20th of January to the first fall of rain in June ; but since the bund has been constructed, its water instead of being allowed to run off to the sea will now when necessary be directed to the lake.

The connection between the river and the lake is made by a small open channel into which the water from the former will be admitted, as the level of the latter decreases so, that the quantity in the lake will, until the river ceases to flow, be at its maximum level. The area of the old lake was six acres, but it has now been increased to 22½ acres, and having been deepened to an average of six feet, its capacity is equal to 22½ million gallons. The deepening of the tank has not been made by excavations but by increasing the heights of the old banks ; this is a very important point, as the other alternative would have rendered the lower portion of the water useless for purposes of distribution by gravitation to Alibag.

The Veshwie Tank previous to its conversion into a storage reservoir was little more than an ordinary pond, having an area of six acres. Its banks, irregular in form, were probably more the result of accident than of design, being evidently merely the material excavated from the bed of the tank, thrown down by the excavator in what appeared to him to be the most convenient spot. The dams, however, thus formed serve to keep back the water in the tank and to prevent its escape by the low ground on the south and east sides of it. At the north and west sides of the tank the level was naturally high, thus obviating the necessity for artificial banks. Between the north side and the river, there was a considerable area of low lying ground, which only required the removal of the western bank and the construction of two others to convert it into a portion of the storage reservoir. The old north bank was accordingly removed and two others constructed to the north of it ; the area of the reservoir being thus increased to 22½ acres. These dams vary in height from 8 to 10 feet and are constructed of a strong tenacious earth, deposited at slopes of 3½ on the water side and 2 to 1 on the outside. A puddle wall runs through the centre of each dam longitudinally, which has been taken down to the solid ground for its foundations. Immediately upon the top of the material of which the greater part of the dam is constructed, a layer of 18 inches of moorum has been laid, which was well punned and watered so as to make the point of juncture between the two materials perfectly homogeneous. This moorum has been pitched on the water side with first class dry rubble pitching ; but on the outer side it has been merely turfed. The latter arrangement, however, is equally as good as pitching if the grass can be got to grow properly, as the protective properties of turf under such conditions are, if anything, preferable to those of stone. The crown of each dam has been metalled similar to an ordinary carriage road.

The arrangements of the lake have been very well considered and are most complete. There is no waste weir, but there is a natural overflow, which will be sufficient to pass off all surplus water, and there is also a sludge pipe which could be used in cases of great emergency. This pipe is of cast iron, 12 inches in diameter, laid through the masonry dam on the eastern end of the lake. A channel, partly built with rubble walls set in cement, has been cut from the maximum depth of the lake up to the pipe, so that at any time should the water in the lake become foul, it can be immediately drawn off from the bottom, and thus cleared of its impurities. The orifice of the sludge pipe on the lake side has been fitted with a plug by which the exit of the water through is to be controlled. It would perhaps be better if an ordinary sluice were substituted for this plug ; as when the lake is full great difficulty must, not only be experienced in removing the plug from the pipe, but also in replacing it, and in controlling the amount of discharge.

The "take

dent lately at the rink has had to have his leg amputated. Mr. Bonifacio, the Inspecting Post Master, who broke his leg last week at the rink, has also had to pay the same penalty for his devotion to the new amusement.

THE Anglo-Indian public is "laughing consumedly" over a mistake made by the *Court Newsman* and the *Times*. These papers said that Sir Salar Jung, when he visited the Queen, presented Her Majesty with a muggur, although instead of introducing an alligator to the royal presence all that he had done was to present his nuzzur or token of feudal allegiance.

THE appointment of men as clerks in a Court of Justice who are more or less connected with the Judge, has been deprecated by the Government of India, and all native Judges throughout India have been warned against an infringement of this rule. The publication of this notification arose out of a report made against the 1st and 2nd Judges of the Rangoon Small Causes Court of having employed five of their kinsmen to posts of trust and responsibility.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* says:—"Rumours have lately been heard to the effect that considerable reductions of expenditure, in connection with the East India Railway, are still in contemplation. The number of permanent engineers is likely to be reduced, and the circles of district engineers are to be extended, on the ground that the whole length of the line is now complete and is in full working order. The system of pre audit is likely to give place to that of post audit, as in the Government Account Offices."

ACCORDING to the *Foochow Herald*, the German Minister has made no less than sixteen distinct demands upon the Peking Government, the principle of which are: the opening up of all China for trade and intercourse; the abolition of the Lekin and Chowfang taxes; permission to use steam on all inland waters; and China to enter the Comity of nations, and accept the responsibilities of International Law. Prince Bismarck is reported to have secured the co-operation of England, France, Russia, and America, who endorse all his demands.

SOME serious difficulties appear to have occurred in the laying down of the stone for the new harbour at Madras. The sea has encroached greatly on the new works, 70,000 cubic yards of stone have diminished to 35,000, and some mistakes are said to have been made in the contracts for carrying the stone, adding greatly to the cost, the original estimates of 56 lacs of rupees have increased already to 64 lacs. The superintendent, Mr. May, has gone home sick, and the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Parkes, resides in London drawing £500 a year for work done in Madras.

WITH regard to certain statements which have been extensively circulated lately that certain officers of the Government enjoyed privileges of exchange, the *Madras Mail*, whence originated some of these statements, has been informed authoritatively from Simla, that there is no foundation for the idea that any civil officer, from the Viceroy downwards, enjoys any privileges of exchange. Military officers are entitled to make limited family remittances at the rate fixed yearly for settling accounts between the Indian and British Governments, a rate usually rather favourable, and mechanics in Government employ have the same advantage: but no other officer of Government has any exchange privilege at present. Military officers are fighting to get their furlough allowances and family remittances converted at two shillings. It remains to be seen whether they will succeed.

MR. SAUNDERS, C. B., the Chief Commissioner, returned to Bangalore from Mysore on Wednesday last. It was thought that Mr. Saunders' stay at Mysore would have been longer, but it seems that his pleasant manner has greatly endeared the Ranees who had a number of small advances of their own which have not been made public, and are not perhaps important enough to merit that distinction. A Bangalore paper reports that they are at an end and that is enough. A grievance has, however, arisen, as the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Mysore Army is to be abolished. The reason for this step is said to be that the only troops Mysore can boast of are a few regiments of native cavalry and infantry known as Silladars and Barr, a very insignificant number for which so high an officer as a Commander-in-Chief is not required. The Dalvoy, as this officer is called, is highly indignant at the affront as he considers it to be, but the abolition of his command raises the question of native armies, their extent and efficiency.

THE home charges have been made as much of as is possible by the Calcutta *Statesman* and some of its followers in Bombay, and the opium duty was absolutely stated by one of the instructors of our native politicians, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, to be a "profit" made by India the same as traders make a profit on coal or grain. This ridiculous mistake is apparent at a glance, and we may quote the *Statesman's* explanation of the matter for the edification of the uninitiated:—"The peculiarity of the opium revenue is that it is not a tax upon the people of India at all, but an annual income of £6,000,000 a year paid to us by the Chinese. It is a clear annual net addition to the wealth of India from the *resources* of China, and has the same effect upon the country as an addition of £60,000,000 to its export trade with a steady profit of ten per cent. thereon handed over to the Government. But for this opium revenue, India would long since have broken down under the weight of the home charges, which as we have often pointed out are virtually reduced by so much annually. The accident of our rule having given us the command of all the sea-board of India, enables us to levy this heavy tribute upon China, and if England drains us of £15,000,000 a year westwards she may fairly plead that her rule—for it is that alone—brings in a steady stream of £6,000,000 a year from China as a partial set off against the exaction. The economic effect therefore of the opium revenue is that it virtually reduces the home charges from £15,000,000 a year to £9,000,000."

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1876.

ALTHOUGH there has been no activity in trade during the past half-year, high rates of interest have prevailed. The decline in the value of silver, and the continuous and heavy fall in Sterling Exchange, which led to the partial suspension of the sale of the Secretary of State's bills on India, had the effect of disorganizing the local money market.

The half-year opened with the Bank's minimum rate of interest at 4 per cent., which was advanced by successive steps until on 13th April it stood at 11 per cent.; towards the end of that month it was reduced to 10 per cent. and further reductions followed, the half-year closing with the rate at 7 per cent.

The net profits for the 6 months at Head Office and Branches amount to Rs. 13,62,711-6-0; this sum, with Rs. 3,594-4-6 brought forward from last half year, makes a total Rs. 13,66,305-10-6, which the Directors have dealt with as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	10,00,000	0	0
II.—Transfer to Reserve Fund	2,00,000	0	0
III.—To provide for depreciation in the Bank's Investments in Government Securities	98,620	2	2
IV.—Transfer to Bad Debt Fund	35,000	0	0
V.—Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of next half-year	32,685	8	4
	Rs. 13,66,305	10	6

During the half-year the Directors have closed the Umritsur and Mirzapore Branches which were no longer profitable.

Since last May the Bank has been working under the provisions of "the Presidency Banks' Act XI of 1876." On that date the Government ceased to be a shareholder, and in pursuance of the arrangement mentioned in the Directors' last report, the shares for 22 lacs held by Government were taken over by the Bank, and shares for 20 lacs cancelled, thus reducing the Bank's capital to 2 crores of rupees, represented by shares of Rs. 500 each, which are divisible into half shares, and convertible into stock.

The agreements for the conduct of the Government business at Calcutta and at the Bank's Branches have been concluded, and the Directors have satisfaction in stating that the term of the agreement for the conduct of the Government business at Calcutta has been fixed at 10 years. The agreements for the conduct of the Government business at the Branches are subject to termination on 6 months' notice from either party.

At the Annual General Meeting in August Mr. R. A. Lyall and Mr. J. J. Guise retire from office as Directors, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly. Auditors will have to be elected for the ensuing year, and their remuneration fixed. Mr. R. Roberts and Mr. H. W. I. Wood, the present Auditors, also offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors annex the usual half yearly statements of accounts, together with the report of the Auditors.

A SEVENTH WET DAY REMINISCENCE: DOUGLAS STAPENHIL.

AMBITION doubtless has, and ever will have much to do with man's success in life, but too many of us, grumbling at our present lot and future prospects, pause not to think how much worse off we might be, or of the debt of heartfelt gratitude we owe to that Providence or fate which has cast our lives in places not altogether unpleasant. Who among us has not at some time or other had cause to drop a tear of regret over the fall of a friend or acquaintance, who on the threshold of his manhood has fallen a prey to misfortune and wandered forth among strangers, to earn the scanty crust he was ashamed his friends should see, was all a hungry world granted him for his labour. I have known several such, who unused to a life of toil, met their trouble when it came, with a head bowed down, and disappeared amid the struggling millions to eke out a miserable existence, until they passed into that world beyond, which promises a home to the homeless and a resting place to those who find this life but a weary pilgrimage, with death its only rest-house. I well remember one who, overcome by misfortune, the result of a brother's evil-doing, fell from a high estate and died, with his youth upon him, a victim to want and privation.

To say it was very wet, conveys but a faint idea of the night or rather morning I write of. It was raining, as it seldom does in London, and the flickering light from the street lamps, themselves dimly discernible through the drenching torrents, was reflected in gutters swollen into miniature rivers and sparkled amid the splashings of the heavy drops rebounding from the well-washed pavement. I had been dining with a friend at his club, and despairing of finding a cab, was making the best of my way on foot, protected by an umbrella and over-coat, to the chambers of my cousin in the Temple, where I was putting up during my short stay in town. I had crossed Trafalgar Square with its statues gleaming in their streaming garments, and was some distance down the Strand, when the figure of a man emerged from a doorway a little way ahead and evidently awaited my coming. As I approached, I noticed he held a dog under his arm, and I wondered what strange fate brought such a pair to that unfrequented spot amid the pouring rain. As he stood in the light of a street lamp, I observed that he was tall, but not erect, and wore the habiliments of a gentleman, which, from their threadbare and tattered condition, told but too truly of abject poverty. As I came up to where he was standing, he stepped forward and addressed me in a low voice, which though husky—evidently from a severe cold—told of education and refinement.

"Pray forgive me for addressing you Sir," he said, "but will you kindly buy this little dog, he is sadly out of condition, but a well-bred little brute, and God knows I only part with him to save us both from starvation." His voice trembled as he closed his sentence, and a sound between a sigh and a sob, escaped from lips which I saw were pale from want or sickness, perhaps both.

Although I had been several years in India, I was no stranger to the fact that London abounds with knaves who, trading on the poverty and distress which too surely exists, deprive the deserving of the charity an undiscriminating world showers forth, and spend their days in debauchery, their nights begging. But surely the trembling tones of that weak husky voice, resembled not the canting cry of the professional mendicant, nor could the want so glaring on that wasted face, half hidden by his slouched hat, be studied effect. No, it was too real, and I turned to him as one who might have erred, but whose pitiable state of dire distress, as he stood with head bowed down, drenched and shivering that October night, spoke of expiation merciless in its severity. A few games of écarté had enriched me by a couple of sovereigns, and unbuttoning my coat, I drew them from my waistcoat pocket and proffered them to the shivering wretch.

"My poor fellow," said I kindly, "I do not want your dog, but here is something which will enable you to procure the shelter and food you seem so much in need of, and perhaps put you in the way of doing something for yourself."

As I spoke, he raised his head for a second with a sudden gesture of surprise, and as the lamplight flashed on the unwonted face, with large eyes, deep sunk, and tinged with black, the thought passed through my mind that I had seen it before. The dog, too, which I now noticed for the first time, was a Pug with a remarkably handsome, though hungry looking head, seemed strangely familiar to me, but when or where I had seen him and his master I could not recollect. Reaching forth a thin and wasted hand, evidently unused to rough labour, the wanderer received my proffered gift, and in a voice broken with emotion, exclaimed:—"If a God exists which my despair almost causes me to doubt, may He bless you for this kindness, but do, pray do, accept the dog. I feel I am a dying man, and would be happier for the thought, could I but know that poor little Bob, my last, my only friend, whose companionship more than once has saved me from closing my miserable existence by some rash act, had found a generous master." Here overcome by excitement and emotion he paused, staggered, and would have fallen but for my assistance. As I grasped him, his hat fell off, and to my horror and amazement I recognised in that care-worn face, death-like in its whiteness, and partially hidden by the long damp hair, the rain washed down from his forehead, the well nigh forgotten features of Douglas Stapenhil, four years previously the most popular Cornet in the 16th Dragoon Guards. At first inclined to deny his identity, though I saw he had recognised me, it was with great difficulty I persuaded him to accept such hospitality as I could offer for the night, but at length, overcome by his own weakness, and my importunity, he yielded, and leaning on my arm, we proceeded slowly towards Temple Bar, Bob bringing up the rear.

My thoughts for the time deprived me of speech, and we struggled along silently through the wet, until, sighting a passing cab, I hailed it, and helping poor Stapenhil in, no was quickly followed by his dumb companion, we were driven to our destination. My life has not been a very eventful one, and the painful thoughts that floated through my mind during that brief drive, present themselves as vividly to-day as then. Could it be, thought I, that this poor shivering shadow of humanity, crouched in the opposite corner, with its head buried in its emaciated hands, is the bright brave young soldier of four short years since, he who was ever foremost in all that promoted the happiness or welfare of his fellow men, and whose generosity and good heartedness had won him a popularity, envied by many, but enjoyed by few. And yet, there could be no doubt of it, and I wondered what cruel fate had brought him to his present miserable state. Surely he, in whose honour in the days gone by I would have staked my life, had not given way to temptation, and stooped to degradation through some act of folly or vice. No; his young life had promised too fairly for that, and yet here he was, apparently an outcast and a beggar, perishing for want of sustenance. Had he not stated that impending starvation had caused him to doubt the existence of a merciful God, a doubt which went far to prove, he could not see the justice of his chastisement, or reason for its infliction.

The stopping of the cab interrupted my painful meditation, and assisting him to alight, we passed into the Temple. Ascending the stairs to my cousin's chambers, his faltering footsteps once or twice made me fear his weakness would necessitate further assistance, but we managed to reach the landing, and opening the door with my latch key, I almost carried him into the sitting room. When placed in an arm chair, which I drew to the cheerful fireside, he fainted away, but a mouthful of port wine forced between his pale lips, assisted by the warmth of the fire, soon revived him, and busying myself in divesting him of his drenched and ragged garments, I soon had him wrapped in a warm dressing gown and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Too far gone to speak, he wearily smiled the thanks he could not utter. By this time I had summoned the house-keeper from her residence amid the clouds, and a few whis pered words having explained matters to that good old soul, she at once suggested a couple of eggs beat up in a glass of sherry, which we administered, and then she disappeared up innumerable flights of stairs, to prepare something more substantial. As soon as the poor wanderer had partaken of the sherry and eggs, the effects of it and his present comfort caused him to fall into a deep slumber, and after propping his legs up on a couple of chairs, and covering him with a rug, I telegraphed for my cousin who was staying with some friends near Guildford, lit a pipe, and pondering over my strange adventure, settled down to watch through the night. Bob, whose companionship Douglas had spoken so feelingly of had not been forgetton, and after appeasing an almost unsatiable appetite, during which operation he wagged his curly tail to the best of his ability, he subsided comfortably on the hearth rug and was soon as sound asleep as his master. The house-keeper in about an hour reappeared with a steaming basin of beef tea; how or where procured or prepared, I know not, but we decided not to waken our patient, and she consenting to keep watch for two or three hours, I laid down on a couch, and was soon dreaming of Douglas in the days of his prosperity. I was by his side when his eyes opened in the morning, but he woke stricken with fever and bereft of reason.

Medical assistance was at once called in and pronounced the poor fellow's case almost hopeless. Want and privation had told fearfully on his once stalwart frame, and left him perfectly destitute of the strength necessary to carry him through his illness. My cousin arrived during the day, and he and I by turns nursed my poor friend as if he had been a brother. Five days after the commencement of the attack he recovered consciousness, but his utter prostration gave no hope of recovery, and the doctors agreed that there was not the slightest chance of his living; he might, they said, linger on for weeks with careful nursing, but his constitution was entirely gone and the end was steadily approaching. When the fever left him, I holding his hand in mine, tried to tell him this, but completely broke down and became the comforted instead of the comforter. "Don't give way old boy," he said with a kindly smile, "I know it—knew it weeks ago, then I dreaded it, for my bed promised to be a door step, but now so different, I fancy I am dreaming." A tear wandered down his wasted cheek as he spoke, and I, overcome, cried like a child.

During those days of nursing he told me, in broken sentences, frequently interrupted by fits of coughing—for his lungs were gone—the secret of his ruin. As told, it is too disconnected for repetition, so I repeat it in my own words, as briefly as possible.

He and an elder brother were the only sons of old General Stapenhil who, after thirty-five years' service in India under John Company, retired to England to spend his remaining years in comfort, on a considerable fortune, amassed during his years of service.

When the old soldier returned to his native land, after nearly half a century of exile, he had outlived all his relations, with the exception of distant ones he had never known, and whose acquaintance he cared not to make. He had married in India a lady, the daughter of an old Indian, who, unlike himself, had chosen to retire to a hill station and there was gathered to his fathers. Mrs. Stapenhil died in India shortly before her husband's retirement, and the General, accompanied by his two sons, Jerrold and Douglas, then nine and seven years of age, proceeded to England to make a home and friends. The boys had grown into manhood when their father died, and Jerrold spoiled by his parents, was an idle man about town, while Douglas had obtained a commission in the Cavalry.

The division of the General's wealth was a very unequal one, the bulk of it going to the elder son, while Douglas got but an eighth, which was, however, no inconsiderable sum. Jerrold, for want of something better to do, took to the turf, and kept a small stud of race horses and was singularly unfortunate in his speculations. Douglas, previous to his departure for India, begged and prayed of him to give up his hobby, which was likely to bring him to grief, but to no purpose; and the young Dragoon left for his foreign station, with dire forebodings of his brother's future. It was at Sickleepore, his first Indian station, I made his acquaintance, but I lost sight of him when the regiment moved, and although I remembered hearing that he had sold out, no particulars were given me, and I fancied he had got tired of the service and retired to live on his private means. I now learned that on leaving England he had appointed his brother his attorney, and Jerrold, plunging fearfully one unlucky Derby day, not only ruined himself but attempted to retrieve on the Oaks, with his brother's fortune, and not only lost it all, but an additional six hundred pounds, which he borrowed from the bankers, on his younger brother's account. All went, and then the unfortunate man who had ruined his brother and himself, driven to despair, blew his brains out. The news came upon Douglas like a thunderclap, and as soon as he recovered from the shock, he sold out, paying the debt incurred by his brother, as well as his own, with the proceeds of his horses and commission. This done, he found himself in London almost penniless, and too proud to seek the assistance of his many friends, he retired to obscurity, and sought to earn his living by the labour of his head and hands.

Only those who have tried it know what uphill work the friendless and unpractical find attempting to earn a living in the mighty metropolis. Douglas, one amongst many thousands, but too willing to labour, and unable to find employment, sank lower and lower, his health gave way, and a death in the streets, untended and uncared for, save by his dumb companion, was staring him in the face when Providence mercifully decreed our meeting. Even then his sensitive nature prompted him to fly and meet the outcast's death rather than expose his misery.

The story here so briefly narrated was told in disjointed sentences, often at long intervals apart, and I frequently deprecated the trial of his wasting strength. He, however, persisted, and as the doctor advised his being humoured, I gave in. Some days after he had told the story of his life, or rather death—for the end was drawing very near, and his weakness was like that of an infant—he beckoned me to his bedside.

"How long will it be till it is all over," he whispered in broken sentences, "Don't deceive me.——I feel very weak,——I know you think it cruel——but before I go——I want to see——one I love——oh! I go well."——Here he faltered and big tears rolled down his cheeks.

Deeply affected, I told him the truth, and then with great difficulty, assisted by stimulants administered every few minutes, he made his last request. He had loved and been loved, and at the time when the crash came was looking forward but a few short months for leave to England, and his marriage. With blasted hopes, and a future which promised nought but poverty, he with an aching heart sat down and penned a long farewell to her he loved above his life. It told of his ruin, but it spared his dead brother's memory, and as he closed the envelope he felt, with a choking sensation in his throat, that life for him had lost its charm, and that in the years to come the dark shadow of his lost happiness would cast a gloom over every hour of his existence. He wished, now that his days were numbered, to see her once more and say good bye, and as the family resided in London, I started off on my fruitful mission. Her parents, worthy but worldly people, expressed deep compassion on hearing my sad story, but were extremely unwilling that their daughter should be subjected to an interview, which might have a disastrous result. They candidly acknowledged that poor Douglas' misfortunes had already seriously affected her health, and that she still hoped against hope that all might end happily. At length, I persuaded them that it was best she should know the worst, and her mother left the room to break the news, promising to return with her daughter and accompany me to poor Stapenhil's death-bed. An hour afterwards, a graceful girl, thickly veiled, and crying bitterly, with self command sustained only by the deep love she bore him she was about to see for the last time, stepped into a cab with her mother, and was driven rapidly to the Temple. None witnessed that sacred scene of love and grief, where two young hearts beating in unison, yet knowing that in a few short hours one must cease to beat, whispered words of comfort, which could only tell of the land of the future, where sorrow cometh not and partings are unknown.

Two days afterwards, the wearied but rejoicing spirit of Douglas Stapenhil passed into the presence of his Maker, rejoicing in the hope that he again would meet her who clasped his wasted hand when his spirit winged its flight.

SOLWIN.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were twenty European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A Hindoo, named Hemraj Parbuttee, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his animal, charged at the instance of police constable 967A.

DEATH FROM DRINK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Mazagon on view of the body of Ellapa Nursoo. Deceased was a Camatee by caste and an habitual drunkard. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking."

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 290 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 71 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 190 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 27 by Military Courts-Martial and 1 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 235 were natives and the remaining 55 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 376 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 301 prisoners including 13 women, of whom 38 were non-labour prisoners and 263 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 75 prisoners, including 5 women. Of these latter 11 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 64 from the Small Causes Court.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Meera Sahib Cummali and four other Mahomedans were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, prisoner No 1 with keeping a common gaming house at old Nagpada Cross Lane, and the rest, together with prisoner No. 1, being found gaming therein with instruments of gaming. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge and upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty. No. 1 was fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

THE THEFT AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which three Mahomedans of the Pathan caste, named Fakeer Mahomed Esau, Goolam Hoossein Guffoor, and Feroze Mahomed Noor Mahomed and also Partiraj Moolchund, a Marwaree, stand charged, prisoner No. 1 with housebreaking by night on or about the 25th June last and theft in a building used for the custody of property belonging to Government of the collective value of Rs. 2,254, prisoner No. 2 with fraudulently assisting in disposing of the said stolen property, and prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 with dishonestly receiving part of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. This case has been heard by His Worship for several days, and a number of witnesses have given evidence for the prosecution which closed yesterday, after which the Magistrate formally committed the prisoners to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A CASE OF SWINDLING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Manik Mohideen, a dealer in native perfumery, having a shop on the Market Road and residing at Moorgi Molla, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and filed a lengthy information against a Mahomedan tailor, named Chand, a fakeer named Moogdoom, and the fakeer's wife, named Hazathoon charging them under section 415 of the Indian Penal Code with cheating, in respect of certain sums of money which they had received on sundry occasions amounting to upwards of Rs. 300 from complainant, and prayed that warrants may be issued for their apprehension and be dealt with according to law. The complainant states that the above moneys were advances made to the fakeer through Chand in order to enable him to perform certain ceremonies before converting any matter into gold, and also induced complainant to believe that the fakeer knew of a secret art by which, as if by magic, a heap of gold and silver coin might suddenly drop down into his hands. His Worship ordered warrants to issue for the apprehension of the three accused.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MATHERAN.—Surgeon-Major Niven, we are glad to hear, has been re-appointed Superintendent at Matheran for one year from the 8th Dec. next. This extension will enable Dr. Niven to complete the improvements which he has commenced at that sanitarium.—*Deccan Herald*, July 31.

CALICO BALL.—The 15th of September has been fixed upon by Sir Charles and Lady Staveley for the Calico Ball. We are told that several of the dresses are already in hand as the ball has been talked of for a month past. Some of the dresses have been ordered from home and may not come in time.—*Id.*

LAND-SLIP ON THE BHORE GHAUT.—We are sorry to learn that a slip took place on the Ghauts on Saturday last, near 21 tunnel, the third tunnel below the Reversing Station. Happily no train was passing at the time, but the two great boulders completely broke the line at the place where they fell. Workmen were employed at once in clearing one of the lines, so that it was ready in time to allow the mail train to pass down to Poona. We suppose that by the time these lines are in the hands of our readers the entire damage will have been repaired.—*Id.*

DEATH OF THE LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN, LANOWLEE.—It is with much regret that we announce the death of Lieutenant Pennock, Locomotive Foreman of the G. I. P. Railway at Lanowlee. He had been suffering from dysentery for a month past and was sent to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment. His funeral took place at 5 P. M. yesterday, and was attended by a large number of friends, some of whom came from Lanowlee to attend the funeral. Mr. Pennock has been stationed at Lanowlee for a great many years, and was highly respected at that station.—*Id.*

MRS. BEAUMONT'S FANCY BAZAAR.—We would again remind our readers that Mrs. Beaumont's Fancy Bazaar will take place next week, on the 8th and 9th of August. It is held under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency Sir Charles and Lady Staveley and General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B. Commanding the Poona Division of the Army. Under such distinguished patronage it ought to be a success. We trust that all our readers will attend the Bazaar and go resolved to buy something to help the excellent object for which the Bazaar is held. The proceeds go to support the Orphanage of the Free Church in which Mrs. Beaumont takes such a kind and generous interest. Some of the girls have been rescued from starvation by the police and sent to this Orphanage; all of them are taught what should make them good and useful members of society, and many of them are now usefully employed as instructresses in other schools, and as the wives of Christian converts throughout the country. A visit to Mrs. Beaumont's school always gives us much pleasure, the children always seem so happy and well cared for. It is to support this school that this annual Bazaar is held.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, July 31 (up to 6 a.m.)	0 25	0 16	0 18
Previously registered	36 28	40 57	36 37
Total up to date	36 53	40 73	36 55

FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 15th July 1876. Mr. Kessowjee Naik was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following special resolutions, passed on the abovementioned date, were confirmed:

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. C. N. Cama, That the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company be wound up voluntarily.

Proposed by Mr. Sakalchund Nagurdas, and seconded by Mr. M. M. Dadina, That Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and Ardaser B. Kapadia be appointed liquidators of the Company with all the powers provided by Act X. of 1866, and that their remuneration be Rs. 1,000 each.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE last of the first series of organ recitals took place at the Town Hall last evening. Mr. Locke Gray presided at the organ as usual, and played with his accustomed taste and correctness. The programme was very good, but owing to an unforeseen disappointment, the selections were not all given. The members of the Glee Society, however, came to the front with their accustomed spirit and twice the hearty applause of the audience greeted them; a new tenor also kindly volunteered. We were glad to notice that nearly every one now remains till the close of the last recital on the organ; a few left, but they must have felt that they inflicted a loss on themselves whilst they ran the risk of disturbing those who wished to remain. We understand that the Organ Committee will shortly give some concerts, probably later in the evening, but we shall be glad to welcome Mr. Gray's recitals again.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL CLUB.

ARMY, NAVY, LAW, AND BANKS *VS.* ALL-COMERS.

THE match Army, Navy, Law and Banks *vs.* All-Comers was played last night. The All-Comers won the toss and chose to play towards the bandstand. The game was commenced by Hardcastle kicking off for the Army, Navy, &c. The "All-Comers'" forwards played most energetically, and kept the ball close to their enemies' goal. Croft distinguishing himself by his very neat style of dribbling, which reminded us of Bocvey's play in past seasons. Tennent by a nice piece of play succeeded in getting a touch-down, but he failed to get a goal in the place-kick by a little. The game continued with great spirit but varying success until half-time was called. For the Army, Navy, Law, and Banks, Young played exceedingly well, and on several occasions did very good service, being backed up by Jefferson, Leckie, and Hockin. The ball travelled towards the "All-Comers'" goal, but their forwards were too good, and always carried it back though they played somewhat loosely. Nicholson particularly added great weight to his side in the "scrimmages."

When half-time was called, the ball was nearly in the middle of the ground. Ends having been changed, Gray, by a good pick, started the ball, and for some time the most noticeable play was in the "collaring," which throughout the game was particularly fine and effective, affording great amusement to the spectators who viewed the game from all sides of the ground. McPherson for the "All-Comers" played "well-up" and distinguished himself in that line. Towards the end of the game, the "Serviewallas" made a determined rush and carried the ball behind the "All-Comers'" goal line, Hockin getting the touch-down against them. There was a "punt-out," which, as usual, ended to no advantage and no side was called, terminating a game, a very good one too, much in favour of the "All-Comers." Towards the end of the game Hardcastle was "shinned" and had to retire, but he was not much damaged. Roberts as "back," though he was perhaps too anxious and keen to go in, and Cooper and Bedford as half-backs, played well for the "All-Comers," also McPherson, Croft, Morris, Whitecombe, Murray, Gray, and Beaumont as forwards. For the "Services, Law and Banks" Cartwright, Young, Mansell, Hockin, Leckie, and Turner as usual threw their whole heart and bodies into it.

CRICKET.

SCOTCH *VS.* ENGLISH.

THE glorious uncertainty of the game of cricket was never more forcibly displayed than on Saturday last, when a united team of Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, with a renegade *Jack* on both sides suffered ignominious defeat from what, *on paper*, certainly looked a weaker lot of Englishmen.

They began about 1-30, the day turning out brilliant for cricket, though the ground was dead after the heavy rain. The English Captain won the toss, but the fact did not seem to be doing his side much good looking at the speed with which their wickets kept tumbling over. Oliver and Read alone got into double figures, chiefly through loose fielding. Stopford was in form, but was badly run out before he had time to make a large total, while none of the others showed brilliant cricket, the innings closing at 4 o'clock for 84. But what shall we say of the united batting. Wyer hit hard at one of Stopford's lobs, but the ball might as well have gone into a sack, so safe was it to be held by the field who went for it. Alban was bowled two balls afterwards, by what looked, from the pavilion, a *very* simple one of Stopford's. Two wickets for three runs. Thus commenced the run of bad luck and worse play. Excepting McHinch no one reached double figures, while three men were run out. The innings closed shortly after 5 o'clock for 39 and the English went on with their second innings so long as light lasted, having three wickets down for 38 runs. The fielding on the part of England was good throughout. Each party has now won a match, and there will be some excitement over the conquering game which has yet to be played, when the Gymkhana scorer, whose English proclivities are well known, will, it is anticipated, not have the crowing quite so much his own way as he had on Saturday. The following is the score:—

ENGLISH.			
1st INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
L R W Forrest, b Wyer	5	A B Stopford, b Wyer	21
J Oliver, b Alban	21	W A Baker, b Chalmers	6
W A Baker, b Wyer	0	G K Remington b Alban	4
A B Stopford, run out	10		
J Moore, st Wyer, b Alban	5		
W Young, b Wyer	6		
H S Read, ct Mackenzie, b Wyer	13		
C Gray, b Wyer	1		
G Young, b Chalmers	1		
G K Remington, not out	3		
F D Stranack, b Chalmers	3		
F S Hore, b Wyer	3		
Byes	10	Byes, 4, Wides 3	7
Leg Byes	1		
Wides	1		
No Balls	1		
Total	84	Total	38

SCOTCH, IRISH, AND WELSH.	
M R Wyer, ct W Young, b Stopford	1
C F Alban, b Stopford	2
A McHinch, ct & b Moore, b Read	10
H T Mackenzie, run out	2
A B Chalmers, b Stopford	2
W M Tennent, run out	0
W Murray, b Read	1
L Crawford, b Stopford	2
J Arnott, hit wicket, b Stopford	0
H Maxwell, run out	8
C A W Cameron, not out	8
F S Hore, ct Gray, b Stopford	0
Wides	3
Total	39

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 27th instant.

Read memo. by Chief Engineer dated 19th July, reporting that the Kennery Tank has been cleared out, and that as it is probable that the tank water will now be sufficiently pure when filtered through the coolahs which have been supplied, he does not propose to make a separate filter for the tank. The cost of clearing out the tank has, he states, been Rs. 1,318 5-4, against an estimate of Rs. 1,000 (exclusive of filter), the reason of the excess being that works of this description can hardly be accurately estimated.

RESOLUTION.—The excess may be passed.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 19 h July, reporting the wreck of a large fishing boat 1½ miles N. W. E. off Kennery on 15th instant, and that all the crew, 26 in number, were saved by the Kennery life boat.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Submitted lease of 325 1/9 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate to Sewlall Amaram for signature.

This was signed by the Chairman and by two Trustees, and the Secretary was ordered to affix to it the seal of the Trust.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 24th July, forwarding copy of Government Resolution, intimating that the Dugout may be used instead of the Dromedary in succouring vessels in distress beyond harbour limits.

Return showing the hours at which the night-soil tanks were opened and closed during June average 3½ hours every tide—always on the ebb, minimum time 52 minutes, maximum 5h., 58m.

Letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 18th July, reporting that the right to remove sand from places in the Colaba collectorate, situated within the port limits, has been sold to Subja Allee Hunsraz from 17th July 1876 to 31st March 1877 for Rs. 60.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 25TH JULY.

9	vessels piloted into harbour.	
12	„ out	do.
1	„ transported.	

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SONGHUR, 19TH JULY.

MR. BRANSON continued his speech for the defence as follows:—We have done with Tricumrai's visit to the Girassias, and I submit that his evidence and his report with reference to that visit show that there was in the minds of the Girassias no intention whatever to resist the Government or the Thakore's orders. The next thing that happened on that day appears to be this, they (the Girassias) sent to Ali Mahomed to say they wished to see Ali, jemadar, of Sankakra, in whom apparently they placed some reliance, and Ali, jemadar, is accordingly sent for, and Jhalam Singh told him if he would give a guarantee for his safety he would go to Palitana to settle matters. However, when he consulted the ladies they decided against his going. I submit that this, taken in conjunction with Tricumrai's statement, is sufficient to show that Jhalam Singh was not in opposition, but was willing to surrender to the Thakore if he could only get a reasonable guarantee for his own safety and for the safety of those near and dear to him from some one on whom he could rely. Is that consistent with an intention to resist the lawful authority of the Thakore, even to the death if it were necessary? Does it not show that Jhalam Singh was ready to do that which the Durbar and its representatives required, and it was only the anxiety of the ladies of his family that prevented him from carrying his wishes into effect? That was all that happened, so far as I can see from the evidence, on the third day after the arrival of the troops at Timbo, viz.—the 8th of January. Every things was perfectly quiet; there was no attempt to attack the Durbar troops or to interfere with them in any way whatever. Now we come to a part of the case that I shall ask the Court to take very serious notice of, and to give us the benefit of. Ali Mahomed has sworn to this Court that both on the 9th and 10th he was in possession of secret information which caused him to believe that the whole of what took place on the 11th was a plot, predetermined and prearranged; and yet that secret information has not been produced before this Court. I say it was the bounden duty of the prosecution, if they had evidence which they tried to put in in this way, to produce it. Mr. Payne—It did not come from me; it came from the Court.

Mr. Branson—If they had evidence that it was the intention of the Girassias to do that which happened on the 11th of January, it was their duty to put it before the Court and subject it to cross-examination. It came out Court and subject it to cross-examination. It came out in the course of Mr. Payne's examination of Ali Mahomed.

His Honour—No; it came out in my exam

afterwards said he did not tell Hurrishunker what he knew before his first examination but before his second, and added that he had understood my question to refer to his second examination whereas my question, as the Court will remember, referred distinctly to his first examination before your Honour in January. That is a difficulty sufficiently hard to be got over, but let that pass and let us see what the account is of the manner in which Hurrishunker came by the information. He says he was sent for by Hurrishunker and asked if he had not gone to advise Jhalam Singh, and he said he had. Can there be anything more suggestive of tuition than that! A gentle way of hinting to a man that he must say so and so is to ask, "did you not go and do so and so?" Then he says afterwards he went to the chora of his own accord, and that there was no one else there except Hurrishunker and the cook. Whichever of his two stories is true we have it flatly contradicted by Hawoo and Raghowjee. Raghowjee says the founder sent for him four or five days after the fight. The Court will remember that what Pudma says he told the founder would not convey any information as to those who went to Jhalam Singh with him, and therefore there is no reason shown why the founder should have sent for Raghowjee at all. Raghowjee further said he was examined by your Honour the day after the fight, and he had not seen the founder before that occasion. Hawoo and Jeyto went with him, he says, to see Hurrishunker, he asked them if they had been to see Jhalam Singh, and they said yes and he refused to listen to them. Pudma, he distinctly said, was not there. The next witness Hawoo, says he and Pudma went to Hurrishunker's clars, and the founder said "nobody went to sumjao the Girassias, and so there was a row," when the patel explained that he had been but was not listened to. Nobody, said Hawoo, besides Pudma, Hurrishunker and himself, was present. How are those three accounts reconcilable one with another? Is there not the very gravest suspicion thrown by that evidence upon this alleged interview with Jhalam Singh and his blood-thirsty determination to die before he would give up his arms, after Meeroba had gone (the Court will remember) to make arrangements with the Palitana Darbar for the surrender of the arms and to obtain passes? I ask the Court not only to discredit the incident that these witnesses speak to, but to do more than that,—to say that it throws the very gravest suspicion on the prosecution. I say the whole thing bears on its face every sign and semblance of a fabrication from beginning to end. While, upon this point, I will refer to the evidence of Raghowjee about the death of the Wania. He said before your Honour originally that the man was shot in the throat. How he could have been shot in the throat from the tower in the position he was, I can't understand. Now, in his examination in chief, he says the ball struck the Wania on the chin, and passed out at the top of his head and yet the ball is said to have been fired downwards from above. The doctor had stated that the wound was in the chest, and the prosecution had to bring him back to bolster up the case. He then said he did not go close to the body but saw a lot of blood on the chest, and thought the wound was there. The Panch said that the wound was in the chest. That is not the only case where the prosecution have put down a man who was much more likely to have been killed by some stray shot from their own men than by the Girassias. There was another man belonging to the Girassias, named Jeyt, Rajpoot, who was killed, and who, as far as I can make out, they have included among the killed on their own side. The other incident said to have happened on the 10th is that which Neemchand, a witness whose name had never been mentioned before, was called at the last moment to speak to. He is produced. I think the Court will have very little doubt, to make up for the breaking down of Ranchord Lakman. His account is that Mohobat went to the grainyard where he was with 20 or 30 sepoys, measuring the grain, and made a threat that though they were taking the grain, then many of their lives would be lost. Does not the Court think we should have heard something before of this if there was any truth in it? Would it not have been reported; would not Ali Mahomed have spoken to it; and would not some of the sepoys who Nemchund says first drew his attention to Mohobat's presence have been called? Nemchund swears that he never mentioned the occurrence to anyone before he came into Court here,—a lie upon the face of it, because Mr. Payne was examining him evidently from proofs of his statement. Now, as regards Ranchord Lakman's evidence, I have no doubt Mr. Payne will ask the Court to place reliance on the original statement which he made in the course of this inquiry on what is alleged to be a pardon offered him by the Thakore. The general object of that statement was to endeavour to establish three points,—first that the Girassias intended to attack the grainyard, and if they were successfully resisted in that attack, to go out into *barwattia* and harass the country and so compel the Thakore to give back the grain; secondly, that it was agreed that Meeroba should go to Sankakra to incite the Girassias there to attack the Durbar troops while they attacked those at Timba; and thirdly, that Mohobat was sent out intentionally on the morning of the fight to insult the Durbar troops and so bring about a disturbance. If this evidence had not broken down, I should have asked the Court (and I think your Honour would have agreed with me) not merely to accept it with the most cautious, but to have rejected it, because there was no corroboration of any of the three points by any independent witness, and not only that but his statements are contradicted by the circumstances. There was no attempt ever made to attack the grainyard, and so far from there being any intention of raising the country, the Girassias themselves when they fled, dispersed almost immediately; and left a considerable number of their arms behind them, if Hirrishunker's statement is true. I cannot put Ranchord Lakman forward mys lf as a witness entirely to be relied upon with reference to his statement about tuition and torture, but I say his statements are not worth the breath they were uttered with, one way or the other. Could the Court, could any Court possibly rely upon the evidence of that man and upon it frame a conviction which carries with it the danger of capital punishment? I don't think your Honour will place the slightest reliance upon his statement one way or the other, and I shall pass on and see what was laid to the case before the Court. Wherever there are two or more witnesses who speak to the same thing, you find that they do not agree on any single point. Your Honour will remember that those witnesses have had from January to May to perfect their story, and we may be quite sure the whole thing has been discussed among themselves over and over again, until all the details of the story they were to tell must have been firmly impressed on their minds. If you will look at their evidence carefully you will find the remark I made as to the other points applies equally to what took place on the morning of the 11th,—their accounts are word for word the same. But when we come to test them, as is the only means of testing witnesses of that kind, in cross-examination as to the manner in which Mohobat carried his gun, &c., there are wide discrepancies. Some say he carried it in his left hand, and others in the right; some that he had it at the trail, and others on the shoulder; and some indicate the right shoulder and others the left, and there are many other differences. The Court must remember that all these witnesses were together in the chora. All Ali Mahomed says is that he saw Mohobat standing still some distance in front of the guard; he did not see him twirling his moustache or trying to provoke the troops, but he at once ordered him to go back to the Deli under pain of being disarmed. And then he says that when Oomer told him he would be disarmed, Mohobat lev lled his gun at him. Surely Oomer would have remembered that circumstance if it were true, but he did not say a word about it. Ali Mahomed also says that when Mohobat retreated he did so with his gun to his shoulder and covering them as he moved. Not one of the other witnesses has said so, and that is not a matter which, if it were true, any of them would be likely to forget. There are several inconsistencies in the story which they tell which, when you come to deal with the case as it is met by the evidence for the defence, I think, will lead you to say the re is a considerable amount of doubt as to what did take place on the morning. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution say that the 20, 30 or 40 men who followed Mohobat did so in dead silence, while others say they shouted, and some even say they re sented on being fired at, and though numbers of their men were slaughtered, they did not fire a shot the whole day. There is such an amount of exaggeration as to the part played by the Durbar side that I shall ask the Court to look with very great care and caution on the general mass of evidence as to what took place on the morning of the 11th before the disturbance actually occurred. Of course, it is absolutely necessary for the witnesses for the prosecution now to make out that the fault was entirely on the part of the Girassias, because if they do not they themselves ought to be in the dock and charged with murder and rioting. But are not the probabilities of the case against there being any intention to riot on that morning? We have Jhalam Singh seated on the chopat armed only with a sword and surrounded by a number of old and blind people drinking kasoomba at the time of Mohobat's coming out of the Deli; and is it likely that if a riot had been intended, Jhalam Singh would have gone out there with the old men, and subjected himself not only to the danger of being shot, but to the almost certainty of being captured? I think the Court must come to the conclusion that on his part at any rate there could have been no intention to create a disturbance. He is so feeble that only with the greatest difficulty can he rise from a sitting position and get about when on his legs, and is therefore not like a man who could jump up at once on an alarm being given and run inside the Deli. We have witness after witness for the prosecution stating in exactly the same words as each other that Jhalam Singh got up as they neared the chopat, waved his sword, and cried out—"What are you doing? shoot;" but Ali Mahomed, the most intelligent of all the witnesses, and who was right in front, carefully guards himself and merely says, "All I can say is that I heard some one call out 'strike! strike!' and that the shout did not come from our side," and the evidence for the defence is that it was the Durbaree people who were calling out strike! strike! The Court has also heard the evidence of those who were with Jhalam Singh on the chopat at the time, and who say he did not give any such order, and when your Honour weighs the evidence on one side against the other I think you will, to put it no stronger, give him (Jhalam Singh) the benefit of the doubt raised by that conflict of evidence, that doubt being strengthened by the improbability that he should have done he is alleged to have done. And if there was no previous intention on the part of Jhalam Singh to create a riot, then in no whatever happened after he was taken prisoner is apprehend I shall have no difficulty in satisfying the Court he is not responsible. As for any assault he may have made on Sherbhoy or on Ali Mahomed, your Honour will remember that at that time they were actually endeavouring to arrest him, so that, supposing the Court believes Sherbhoy and Ali Mahomed upon this point, I think you cannot come to any other conclusion that it was done in self-defence in the midst of the sudden rush by the Durbar people upon and near to the Deli. As to the firing of the volley, Mutcha Jeewa, who was the only one of the witnesses for the prosecution examined in the Political Inquiry, said in his statement at that time that after the gates of the Deli were shut the Girassias fired through the gate, and he only now says they fired before the gate was closed. Of course it is very easy for the prosecution now to have all their witnesses to say a volley was fired from inside and they returned it. What really did happen I fancy the Court will consider is a matter of very great doubt, considering the confusion, the rapidity with which everything must have happened and the fright in which the greater number of the witnesses probably were at the time. But that it was the most natural thing to happen under the circumstances I think is perfectly clear. You can imagine a number of men who had been for several days in the Deli, more or less armed, who had warned the Durbar men not to come towards the Deli, having great suspicions as to the intentions of the Durbar people, and suspicions that were not ill-founded, as is shown by the fact that they went into the fulwaddy and cut the bamboos and grass,—you can quite understand that those men, on seeing a large body of the Durbar troops make a sudden rush towards their Deli, would naturally jump up and fire. Supposing the Court believes that a volley was fired from inside the Deli, I submit it was the most natural thing in the world; and it appears to me the disturbance began in a panic and was continued in self-defence. After the firing once commenced, there cannot be a doubt that it went on on both sides, the Durbar men firing from outside and the men in the Deli from inside. However, as regards Jhalam Singh, I submit he is not responsible for what happened after he was arrested. In order to constitute what happened on that morning a riot, you have to say first of all whether there was an unlawful assembly, with a common illegal object. What evidence is there that these people were assembled with the common illegal object of firing upon the Durbar troops that morning, not in self-defence but by way of aggression? I submit there is none, and if there be not, there can be no evidence from which the Court can draw the conclusion that these people were seated in and about the Deli with arms but for what purpose there is no evidence to show, that evidence would go to show that they were there for the purpose of self-protection, and that there was no common intention which would make it an unlawful assembly; and if that be so, there could not be any rioting, in spite of what took place, because section 146 defines that wherever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly or any number of persons assembled together in prosecution of one of the common objects therein mentioned every member is guilty of the offence of rioting. I submit that a fair and impartial consideration of the evidence and circumstances in the case must lead the Court to believe that what took place on the morning of the 11th was really the result of a panic and not of any intention or design which had been formed by those inside the Deli. I do not intend to go any further into the minutiæ of the evidence. Your Honour has it before you, and are probably even more familiar with it than I am, and I can only again say that an impartial consideration of the evidence, I believe, will indicate you to say the occurrence of the 11th of January was an unfortunate one, brought about solely by the folly of Ali Mahomed in continuing to follow Mohobat in the way that he did with an armed force. If he had remained alone and allowed him to stand with his gun and twirl his moustache or walk about until he was tired of it, no disturbance whatever would have taken place. I do not think there can be any doubt about that. But instead of sending over to Jhalam Singh and the Girassias and complaining that one of their men was doing what was likely to create a disturbance—instead of taking conciliatory measures, which he said he was instructed to take in any emergency, he at once, and acting as it seems to me in a very ill-advised way, orders him to be disarmed, and endeavours to carry out that order by following him himself with a mob of armed and excited men though he had been warned beforehand that he was not to go to the Deli. I contend that he could have done anything more calculated to bring about a disturbance than what he did. And how is his conduct consistent with the instructions that he says he got from the Thakore before he left for Timba. His instructions were verbal, that is to say care was taken to commit nothing to paper, and were that he was to remonstrate with the Girassias if they opposed him, to send for Tricumrai and give him your Honour's order, and if the Girassias, notwithstanding, continued to oppose him and attacked his men he was to arrest them by means of those of his troops who were armed with sticks, and then if his men were hard pressed and some of them had fallen he was to order the use of arms. But in any case he was not to lose his temper, and was to act with feelings of conciliation. These being the instructions he himself says he received, I ask the Court to say whether it was not entirely his own stupidity that brought about this disturbance. I say a very heavy load of responsibility rests with Ali Mahomed for what happened that morning, and as for the opinion he has now expressed that it was a preorganised affair—an opinion which of course the Court will not accept as evidence, and which is certainly not borne out by his own evidence but which his own evidence proves is perfectly untrue—I think your Honour on mature consideration will hold that it is an erroneous one, and that that which I have formed is more correct, viz—that all that happened on that morning was really perfectly unintentional, on the part at all events of the Girassias and their men. I don't think there is anything more that I need trouble the Court with in general consideration of the evidence of the case beyond the question of the identification of the different accused at the time when they bring boys from the Deli. You will find that although a number of the witnesses for the prosecution identify several of the accused persons, there is not one of them except Sherbhoy who says that they were armed or were doing anything. Upon the question of identification, it was perfectly useless to examine the witnesses. The accused have been kept at Palitana since January, and no doubt the witnesses have had opportunities of seeing them day by day, and therefore not only those whom they knew before by name but those whom they did not know before they would now be able to point out to the Court. They might each make their choice as to whom to speak to, and were perfectly safe from detection, or from being broken down in cross-examination. With the exception of one or two, however, the prisoners are generally identified as being present, and nothing more; that they took any part whatsoever in the disturbance the Court will find no evidence of it at all. Upon that evidence, I shall ask the Court to say that it requires something more than the mere proof that persons are among those who are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly before you can bring home to them the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly with a common intention with those persons with whom they are charged. As regards the one or two of the accused who are said to have fired the volley from the Deli, I submit they were acting in self-defence, and not with a previously formed determination to riot. If your Honour finds you cannot agree with me on any point, and if the Court thinks the evidence has established that there was a design beforehand to bring about this disturbance that took place on the morning of the 11th, then I ask you to consider all the circumstances of the case, the state of the country, and the bringing up of the accused, and to temper justice with mercy, and declare that considering all the circumstances, the case is not one in which a capital sentence should be passed on any of those who have now stood their trial for so many days before this Court. I think that what has transpired in the course of this case shows that the Girassias were not without reasonable fears of what might happen to them if they allowed themselves to be arrested, or if they did what they were asked to, viz. surrender to the Thakore's troops at Timba. We have seen that old and decrepit men have been kept in durance for months, and that the whole of the Girassias' Deli, their houses and gardens, have been wantonly destroyed. I confess I cannot see with what object that was done except to aggravate the unfortunate position of the Girassias; it seems to me to be a most wanton act of cruelty. We further find, too, that the whole of their moveable property has been carried away and is now in the possession of the Thakore himself. I say that when we see what has been done we may not unreasonably conclude that the Girassias had fair reasons for doubting the good intentions of the Thakore, and having those reasons not only from the conclusions we may draw from what has been done, but from their personal knowledge, or at all events their own personal fears of him, I think they are not to be blamed if they did assemble together in their own Deli to protect themselves, their families, and their homes. Whatever intention they may originally have had, if they ever had any at all, to prevent the Thakore's troops from taking possession of the village and the revenue management, it is quite clear that idea was abandoned, and that the assembly afterwards in their Deli was not an unlawful assembly. As for the serving upon them of notices to surrender, they did as a matter of fact do so, and while neither side was expecting a disturbance of any sort or description, but were still in a position in which the slightest spark might set fire to the inflammable material which was undoubtedly there on both sides, the spark fell into the powder magazine in the shape of something which Mohobat did to which it is now the care of the prosecution to give a colouring of intentional insult, but to which the witnesses for the defence think that colouring cannot be given. On the whole, I submit your Honour will consider that there was no unlawful assembly on the 7th; that no unlawful assembly continued to the 11th and that what happened then was the result of a panic, before Jhalam Singh was arrested, and what continued afterwards throughout the day was really the result of an endeavour of the Girassias to defend themselves from an attack which they believed was being made on their Deli, a course of conduct which, if they did believe that, the accused were perfectly entitled to follow.

Mr. Payne then replied on behalf of the prosecution. A report of his speech will be given in another issue.

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THE BURDWAN FEVER.

(Englishman.)

After raging for ten years, at times with a virulence exceeding that of the Black Plague, and preserving the secret of its origin to the last, the terrible Burdwan fever may at length be numbered with the epidemics of the past. In the absence of abnormal sickness, the relief operations, started some seven years ago by the local Government, have been brought to a close, and it only remains now to review the work and its results.

During the rains and cold weather of 1869-70 and 1870-71, four or five itinerant dispensaries were opened in various parts of the Burdwan district, through which about a hundred and forty thousand cases were treated. The disease still gaining ground, in 1871 more active measures were adopted, and twenty-four dispensaries were opened before the end of the year.

Throughout the year 1872, fifty-six dispensaries on the average were maintained; and in this year alone three Civil Surgeons broke down, owing to the hard work entailed upon them by the epidemic, combined with the unhealthiness of the station. In 1873 and 1874, the average number of dispensaries open was forty. In 1875, the number fell to twenty-nine, some of which were self-supporting; and during the early part of the present year, this number was further reduced to fifteen. How fearful a mortality the beneficent intervention of the Government has prevented will be apparent when we state that, between 1866 and 1876, upwards of four million fever-stricken patients were treated, the greater part of them gratuitously, at these establishments. Between August 1871 and April 1876, when the relief operations ceased, nearly a ton and a half of quinine and other cinchona alkaloids, valued roughly at Rs. 1,62,245, were dispensed; and the total cost of medicines of all kinds issued in the four years was Rs. 2,45,071, while the expenditure for special establishments, and contingent charges including food-relief, was Rs. 2,82,558. Thus, more than five and a quarter lakhs of rupees, or between £52,604 and £53,000 sterling, have been expended for the relief of the Burdwan fever in the Burdwan district alone. What, in the absence of these efforts, would have been the present condition of the Burdwan district? Probably, that of a jungle, tenanted only by wild beasts.

THE MINT IN 1875.

(Money Market Review.)

The depression of trade, which is so lamentable a feature of the present time, and which has existed with little variation for the last three years and a-half, is amply reflected in the operations of the Mint—the annual report of which establishment for 1875 has just been issued. The enormous coinage of gold in 1872-3 has fallen to a comparatively insignificant amount in 1875, as also in the previous year. On the other hand, the smaller coins of silver and bronze (which are merely "token-money," not possessing intrinsically the value which they bear in circulation) have been in unusual demand in both of the last two years.

The total amount of metal (gold, silver, and bronze) melted down into bars, ready for coining—and all of which was coined at the Mint in 1875 except 100 tons of the bronze—was 407 tons. The total weight of gold thus melted was nearly twenty-seven tons, but of this amount more than one-half (upwards of fourteen tons) consisted of worn coin withdrawn from circulation on account of its "lightness." And the whole of the gold coinage in 1875 was in the form of half-sovereigns—the value being only £226,120. The silver melted and coined was 156½ tons, having a value in circulation of £702,900; but of this amount £143 010 consisted of worn coin withdrawn from circulation. The bronze melted and prepared for coinage at the Mint was no less than 224 tons, bearing a value in circulation of £70,595; but of this amount 100 tons had to be coined on contract by a Birmingham firm, owing to the Mint, in its present condition, being unable to overtake all the work required of it; and the pence and halfpence thus coined at Birmingham are distinguished by having the mark "H" on the reverse side. The total operations of the Mint during 1875 are represented by a coinage of 30,581,242 pieces, which, together with the portion of the bronze coinage executed by contract, makes up a total issue of 38 681,082 coins of various kinds during the past year; and the total value in circulation of this coinage amounts to £924,359.

This is a very small outcome (in value) from the Mint for a whole year's operations; but, as already remarked, it is only a too significant indication of the present depressed state of trade and industrial enterprise. The silver coinage amounts to fully seven-tenths of the whole—the gold coinage being little more than a quarter of a million sterling, and more than half of it being merely re-coinage. This is a very remarkable change; although it is partly accounted for by an unusually large influx of Australian gold coin, amounting to £2,726 000 (and in the previous year £1,972,000), it is so much below the average that it tells plainly of the lethargy in trade which now prevails.

The balance-sheet of the Mint for the past years show a net profit of no less than £75 802. It need hardly be said that the source of this large profit is the "token-money"—the silver coins being considerably above their intrinsic value, and the bronze coinage enormously so. The profit on the silver coinage in 1875, bearing a nominal value of £702 990, was £61,767; and the profit on the bronze coinage, bearing a nominal value of £70,595, was actually £76,060—in other words, on every penny issued there is a penny gained to the State. The depreciation in the market value of silver is so well known to our readers, that we need say little upon the subject here, although it requires a passing word as regards its effect upon the balance-sheet of the Mint. In 1863 the market price of standard silver was 5*s.* 1½*d.* per ounce, whereas now it is only about 4*s.* 9*d.* During the past year, we are told, the average market price, which standard silver was purchased by the Mint was 4*s.* 8¾*d.* per ounce, as against 4*s.* 10½*d.* in 1874; so that the rate at which silver coin is issued being 5*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, the seigniorage, or profit to the State, was 9½*d.* per ounce, or 16 per cent., in 1875, as against 7¼*d.*, or 12·34 per cent. in 1874. In 1873 the seigniorage was only 9 per cent., but since then it has steadily increased, owing to the continuous fall in the value of silver bullion in the markets of the world.

Before concluding, we may state that the Deputy Master of the Mint, the Hon. C. Fremantle, complains of the inefficient condition of that establishment, and of identification, as was perfectly useless to examine the witnesses. The accused have been kept at Palitana since January, and no doubt the witnesses have had opportunities of seeing them day by day, and therefore not only those whom they knew before by name but those whom they did not know before they would now be able to point out to the Court. They might each make their choice as to whom to speak to, and were perfectly safe from detection, or from being broken down in cross-examination. With the exception of one or two, however, the prisoners are generally identified as being present, and nothing more; that they took any part whatsoever in the disturbance the Court will find no evidence of it at all. Upon that evidence, I shall ask the Court to say that it requires something more than the mere proof that persons are among those who are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly before you can bring home to them the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly with a common intention with those persons with whom they are charged. As regards the one or two of the accused who are said to have fired the volley from the Deli, I submit they were acting in self-defence, and not with a previously formed determination to riot. If your Honour finds you cannot agree with me on any point, and if the Court thinks the evidence has established that there was a design beforehand to bring about this disturbance that took place on the morning of the 11th, then I ask you to consider all the circumstances of the case, the state of the country, and the bringing up of the accused, and to temper justice with mercy, and declare that considering all the circumstances, the case is not one in which a capital sentence should be passed on any of those who have now stood their trial for so many days before this Court. I think that what has transpired in the course of this case shows that the Girassias were not without reasonable fears of what might happen to them if they allowed themselves to be arrested, or if they did what they were asked to, viz. surrender to the Thakore's troops at Timba. We have seen that old and decrepit men have been kept in durance for months, and that the whole of the Girassias' Deli, their houses and gardens, have been wantonly destroyed. I confess I cannot see with what object that was done except to aggravate the unfortunate position of the Girassias; it seems to me to be a most wanton act of cruelty. We further find, too, that the whole of their moveable property has been carried away and is now in the possession of the Thakore himself. I say that when we see what has been done we may not unreasonably conclude that the Girassias had fair reasons for doubting the good intentions of the Thakore, and having those reasons not only from the conclusions we may draw from what has been done, but from their personal knowledge, or at all events their own personal fears of him, I think they are not to be blamed if they did assemble together in their own Deli to protect themselves, their families, and their homes. Whatever intention they may originally have had, if they ever had any at all, to prevent the Thakore's troops from taking possession of the village and the revenue management, it is quite clear that idea was abandoned, and that the assembly afterwards in their Deli was not an unlawful assembly. As for the serving upon them of notices to surrender, they did as a matter of fact do so, and while neither side was expecting a disturbance of any sort or description, but were still in a position in which the slightest spark might set fire to the inflammable material which was undoubtedly there on both sides, the spark fell into the powder magazine in the shape of something which Mohobat did to which it is now the care of the prosecution to give a colouring of intentional insult, but to which the witnesses for the defence think that colouring cannot be given. On the whole, I submit your Honour will consider that there was no unlawful assembly on the 7th; that no unlawful assembly continued to the 11th and that what happened then was the result of a panic, before Jhalam Singh was arrested, and what continued afterwards throughout the day was really the result of an endeavour of the Girassias to defend themselves from an attack which they believed was being made on their Deli, a course of conduct which, if they did believe that, the accused were perfectly entitled to follow.

Mr. Payne then replied on behalf of the prosecution. A report of his speech will be given in another issue.

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